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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

JOHNSON, CARLTON

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2192

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/786,284

Applicant(s)

ZIMMER ET AL.

Examiner

Carlton Johnson

Art Unit

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 2-25-2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responding to application papers filed **2-25-2004**.
2. Claims **1 - 30** are pending. Claims **1, 11, 20, 26** are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims **1 - 4, 7 - 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Chen et al.** (US Patent No. **7,069,439**).

With Regards to Claim 1, Chen discloses a method comprising:

- a) measuring a trusted (see Chen col. 3, lines 1-4; col. 4, lines 26-31: Trusted Computing Platform concept, prior art 6,988,250) original portion of firmware; (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: obtain an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware; col. 9, lines 5-13: col. 9, lines 13-20: functional block or portion (i.e. original) of BIOS or firmware utilized for a measurement to become trusted portion)

- b) securely storing the measurement of the trusted original portion of firmware; (see Chen col. 7, lines 52-57: store integrity metric or measurement)
- c) measuring an unqualified current portion of firmware; (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-16: obtain an integrity metric measurement for a platform or firmware; col. 9, lines 13-20: functional block or portion (i.e. unqualified portion) of BIOS or firmware utilized for a measurement to be compared against original portion)
- d) retrieving the measurement of the trusted original portion of firmware; (see Chen col. 9, lines 49-54: retrieve from storage integrity metric or measurement for trusted platform)
- e) comparing the measurement of the trusted original portion of firmware to the measurement of the unqualified current portion of firmware; (see Chen col. 9, lines 49-54: comparison between two integrity metrics to determine match) and
- f) if the measurements match, executing the current portion of firmware as a trusted process. (see Chen col. 9, lines 49-54; col. 13, lines 9-13: match successful, trusted process executed)

With Regards to Claim 2, Chen discloses the method of claim 1, wherein securely storing the measurement of the trusted portion of original firmware comprises storing the measurement in a trusted platform module (TPM). (see Chen col. 7, lines 52-57; col. 9, lines 49-54; col. 9, lines 65-67: store an integrity metric or measurement within trusted platform or firmware)

With Regards to Claims 3, 4, Chen discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the trusted platform module is embodied as a hardware component or embodied as a software-based component. (see Chen col. 7, lines 44-46: software or programmed microcontroller, hardware implementation as an Integrated Circuit (IC))

With Regards to Claim 7, Chen discloses the method, article of manufacture of claims 1, further comprising performing a core root of trust measurement (CRTM). (see Chen col. 8, lines 4-9: measure integrity metric or root of trust measurement)

With Regards to Claim 8, Chen discloses the method of claim 7, wherein the CRTM is a static CRTM comprising a measurement of a trusted bootable portion of firmware. (see Chen col. 7, lines 19-21: integrity metric or measurement acquired or utilized during trusted secure boot procedure)

With Regards to Claim 9, Chen discloses the method of claim 7, wherein the CRTM is a dynamic CRTM measured via execution of processor microcode. (see Chen col. 9, lines 10-20: microcode utilized to boot system, create a dynamic integrity metric or root of trust measurement based on portions of firmware generated from an ensemble digest)

With Regards to Claim 10, Chen discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: creating a descriptor indicating where the trusted original portion of

firmware is located. (see Chen col. 10, lines 16-21: certificate, containing or specify location of an integrity metric or measurement)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 5, 11 - 16, 18 - 20, 23 - 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chen** in view of **Challener** (US Patent No. 20050138393).

With Regards to Claim 5, Chen discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: enforcing a security mechanism, wherein a processor must be operating to retrieve the measurement of the trusted portion of firmware. (see Chen col. 3, lines 29-32: processor; col. 3, line 67 - col. 4, line 1: security mechanism implemented; col. 8, lines 6-9: measure integrity metric or measurement) Chen does not specifically disclose the usage of access levels or locality within a trusted environment. However, Challener discloses wherein enforcing a locality-based security mechanism, wherein a processor must be operating in at least one of a given locality and a higher locality to retrieve the measurement of the trusted portion of firmware. (see Challener paragraph [0015], lines

Art Unit: 2192

1-6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the capability to utilize access levels or locality. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13: “ ... *allow users who have different levels of security to access a system ... implement a system in which stored data could be classified into two or more levels of security and access to the data is controlled by the security level of the user ... implemented system leveraged security mechanisms already found in some systems. ...* ”)

With Regards to Claim 11, Chen discloses a method, comprising:

- a) measuring at least one integrity metric corresponding to a trusted portion of an original firmware configuration; (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware)

Chen discloses storing a respective measurement corresponding to each of said at least one integrity metric of a trusted platform module(TPM) and the secret

contained in a digest including the secret concatenated with the respective measurement(s) (see Chen col. 7, lines 44-46: machine readable medium; col. 11, lines 5-14: secret and integrity metric or measurement combined and stored within digest), wherein a current firmware configuration includes a portion that matches the trusted portion of the original firmware configuration. (see Chen col. 9, lines 49-54: comparison between two integrity metrics to determine match) Chen does not specifically disclose storing a respective measurement corresponding to one integrity metric in a corresponding platform configuration register (PCR) nor sealing a secret to the TPM, the secret contained in a digest including the secret concatenated with the respective measurement(s) stored in the PCR(s), wherein to unseal the secret.

However, Challenger discloses:

- b) a respective measurement in a corresponding platform configuration register (PCR) of a trusted platform module (TPM); (see Challenger paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12; paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR))
- c) sealing a secret to the TPM, the secret, and to unseal the secret the integrity metric or measurement combined with a secret. (see Challenger paragraph [0021], lines 1-8; paragraph [0031], lines 11-15: seal procedure utilized within a trusted platform)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the capability perform a seal procedure within a trusted environment and to utilize platform configuration register (PCR). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 12, Chen discloses wherein concatenating the secret and the respective measurement(s) used to form the digest. (see Chen col. 11, lines 5-14: combine nonce or secret, and integrity metric or measurement stored within digest) Chen does not specifically disclose specifying a locality to be associated with a trusted firmware process nor concatenating the locality to the secret and the respective measurement(s) used to form the digest stored in the PCR(s).

However, Challenger discloses:

- a) specifying a locality to be associated with a trusted firmware process and concatenated with secret and measurement; (see Challenger paragraph [0015], lines 1-6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement, add access information to concatenation)
- b) concatenating the locality to the secret and the respective measurement(s) used to form the digest stored in the PCR(s). (see Challenger paragraph [0015], lines 1-

Art Unit: 2192

6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: designate access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement and combined in digest, add access information to concatenation; paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12; paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the usage of access levels or locality, and usage of platform configuration registers (PCRs). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 13, Chen and Challenger combination discloses the method of claim 11, further comprising:

- a) asserting a locality corresponding to an execution privilege level; (see Challenger paragraph [0015], lines 1-6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement, locality or access, privileged level)
- b) storing at least one of the respective measurement(s) in a PCR that may be extended if a current execution privilege level matches or exceeds the locality of

the execution privilege level that is asserted; (see Challenger paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12; paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR); paragraph [0015], lines 1-6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement, add access information to concatenation)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the usage of access levels or locality and platform configuration register (PCRs) within a trusted environment. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 14, Chen and Challenger combination discloses the method of claim 12, wherein the locality is locality 1. (see Challenger paragraph [0015], lines 1-6; paragraph [0016], lines 9-12: access levels or locality utilized by trust measurement)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the usage of access levels or locality. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified,

classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 15, Chen discloses the method of claim 11, wherein the trusted portion of the original firmware configuration includes a trusted boot block. (see Chen col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 9, lines 43-44: secure boot, boot block utilized within trusted device)

With Regards to Claim 16, Chen discloses the method of claim 15, further comprising: measuring the trusted boot block to obtain a core root of trust measurement (CRTM). (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure an integrity metric or root of trust measurement; col. 7, lines 19-21: integrity metric or measurement for boot procedure utilized)

With Regards to Claim 18, Chen discloses the method of claim 11, further comprising wherein executing firmware as a trusted process. (see Chen col. 13, lines 9-13: execute trusted process) Chen does not specifically disclose attempting to unseal the secret sealed to the TPM nor executing firmware as a trusted process if the secret is unsealed, otherwise executing the firmware process as an untrusted process.

However, Challenger discloses:

- a) attempting to unseal the secret sealed to the TPM; (see Challener paragraph [0021], lines 1-8; paragraph [0031], lines 3-7: unseal procedure utilized within a trusted platform) and
- b) executing firmware as a trusted process if the secret is unsealed, otherwise executing the firmware process as an untrusted process. (see Challener paragraph [0021], lines 1-8; paragraph [0031], lines 3-7: unseal procedure utilized within a trusted platform)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challener to enable the capability to perform an unseal procedure within a trust environment. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challener in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challener enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challener paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 19, Chen discloses the method of claim 11, wherein the integrity metric is measured by executing microcode on a processor. (see Chen col. 3, lines 29-32: processor; col. 8, lines 6-9: measure integrity metric or measurement; col. 7, lines 46-47: execute programmable microcode on a trusted device)

With Regards to Claim 20, Chen discloses an article of manufacture, comprising:

- a) a machine-readable medium have instructions stored thereon (see Chen col. 7, lines 44-46: machine readable medium),
which when executed perform operations including:
- b) measuring a trusted portion of an original set of firmware components during a pre-boot phase of a computer system; (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware)
- d) measuring a portion of a current set of firmware components during an operating system (OS)-runtime phase of the computer system determining if the measurement of the portion of the current set of firmware components matches the measurement of the portion of the original firmware components; (see Chen col. 6, lines 34-42: BIOS or trusted device hands control over to OS) and
- e) providing indicia to a processor to execute the portion of the current set of firmware components as a trusted process if the measurements match. (see Chen col. 13, lines 9-13: match successful, process executed)

Chen discloses wherein storing the measurement of the trusted portion of the original set of firmware components. (see Chen col. 7, lines 52-57; col. 9, lines 49-54: storage of integrity metric or measurement within certificate for trusted device)

Chen does not specifically disclose the usage of platform configuration register in trust operations.

However, Challenger discloses:

- c) storing the measurement of the trusted portion of the original set of firmware components in a trusted platform module (TPM) platform configuration register (PCR); (see Challener paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12; paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challener to enable usage of platform configuration registers (PCRs) within a trust environment. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challener in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challener enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challener paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 23, Chen discloses the method, article of manufacture of claim 20, further comprising performing a core root of trust measurement (CRTM). (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure integrity metric or root of trust measurement)

With Regards to Claim 24, Chen discloses the article of manufacture of claim 20, wherein the machine-readable medium (see Chen col. 7, lines 44-46: machine readable medium; col. 11, lines 5-14: secret and measurement combined and stored within digest) comprises further instructions to perform operations including: sealing a secret

to the TPM, the secret contained in a digest including the secret concatenated with the measurement of the trusted portion of the original set of firmware that is stored in the PCR. However, Challenger discloses wherein to perform operations including: sealing a secret to the TPM, the secret contained in a digest including the secret concatenated with the measurement of the trusted portion of the original set of firmware that is stored in the PCR. (see Challenger paragraph [0021], lines 1-8; paragraph [0031], lines 11-15: seal procedure utilized within a trusted platform; paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12; paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to seal a parameter within a trusted environment and utilize a platform configuration register (PCR) for trust operations. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 25, Chen discloses the article of manufacture of claim 20, wherein the article comprises a non-volatile memory device. (see Chen col. 7, lines 51-52; col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 10, lines 16-21: non-volatile memory) Chen does not specifically disclose a flash memory device. However, Challenger discloses wherein the

article comprises a flash drive. (see Challenger paragraph [0017], lines 7-11; paragraph [0022], lines 1-6: flash memory)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to utilize a flash memory device. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 26, Chen discloses a system comprising:

- a) a processor, including microcode instructions; (see Chen col. 7, lines 46-47: microcontroller)
- b) memory, operatively coupled to the processor; a trusted platform module, operatively coupled to the processor; (see Chen col. 3, lines 29-32: processor; col. 7, lines 39-42: memory) and
- d) retrieving a first measurement stored in the TPM, the first measurement comprising a measurement of a trusted portion of the firmware instructions; (see Chen col. 7, lines 52-57; col. 9, lines 49-54: retrieve integrity metric or measurement from certificate within trusted device)
- e) measuring a current portion of firmware instructions analogous to the trusted portion of the firmware instructions to obtain a second measurement; (see Chen

col. 8, lines 6-9: obtain an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware)

- f) comparing the first measurement to the second measurement; (see Chen col. 9, lines 49-54: compare integrity metric or measurement values)
- g) if the first and second measurements match, programming the microprocessor to execute the current portion of firmware instructions as a secure process. (see Chen col. 13, lines 9-13: execute process, if match successful)

Chen discloses a non-volatile or analogous flash type memory. (see Chen col. 7, lines 51-52; col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 10, lines 16-21: flash or non-volatile memory)

Chen does not specifically disclose a flash type memory device.

However, Challenger discloses:

- c) a flash device having firmware instructions stored thereon (see Challenger paragraph [0017], lines 7-11; paragraph [0022], lines 1-6: flash type memory utilized), which when executed on the processor perform operations including:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challenger to enable the usage of a flash type memory within a trust environment. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challenger in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challenger enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular

information. (see Challenger paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

With Regards to Claim 27, Chen discloses the system of claim 26, wherein the microcode instructions may be executed to perform the operations of generating a dynamic core root of trust measurement (CRTM) for the system. (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware; col. 9, lines 10-20: microcode utilized to boot system creates a dynamic integrity metric or root trust measurement based on portions of firmware generated from an ensemble digest)

With Regards to Claim 28, Chen discloses the system of claim 26, wherein the microcode instructions may be executed to perform operations including:

- a) measuring the trusted portion of the firmware instructions to produce the first measurement; (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure an integrity metric or measurement of trust state for platform firmware, first measurement)

Chen discloses the storage of integrity metric or measurement. (see Chen col. 7, lines 52-57; col. 9, lines 49-54: storage of integrity metric or measurement) Chen does not specifically disclose the usage of a platform configuration register (PCR).

However, Challenger discloses:

- b) storing the first measurement in a platform configuration register (PCR) of the TPM. (see Challenger paragraph [0019], lines 3-6; paragraph [0019], lines 11-12;

paragraph [0020], lines 1-3: integrity metric or measurement stored within a platform configuration register (PCR); paragraph [0019], lines 16-20: integrity metric or measurement stored within PCR)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Challener to enable usage of platform configuration registers (PCRs) within a trusted environment. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Challener in order to leverage existing security systems. In addition, Challener enables the implementation of a very secure multi-level security structure (i.e. unclassified, classified, top secret), which enables access to information only by a user with a security level equal to the level of the particular information. (see Challener paragraph [0004], lines 1-13)

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chen** in view of **Zimmer** (US PG PUB No. 20040073806).

With Regards to Claim 6, Chen discloses the method of claims 1, wherein measuring the trusted original portion of firmware comprises measuring a startup portion of firmware code. (see Chen col. 8, lines 6-9: measure integrity metric or measurement of trusted state for platform firmware; col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 9, lines 43-44: secure boot or startup procedure) Chen does not specifically disclose the usage of platform management interrupt (PMI) firmware and system management mode (SMM) firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein system management mode (SMM)

firmware code and platform management interrupt (PMI) firmware code. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16; paragraph [0018], lines 3-9: usage of platform management firmware and system management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen as taught by Zimmer to enable the usage of platform management firmware and system management firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3: “ ... *Trusted Computing Platform Alliance (TCPA) offers one possible standard for identifying a user and a computer as trustworthy. ...* “; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17: “ ... *proper network authentication techniques are used, both the user and third parties can be confident that the computer is "trustworthy". ...* “)

8. Claims **17, 21, 22, 29, 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chen** in view of **Challener** and further in view of **Zimmer**.

With Regards to Claim 17, Chen discloses the method of claim 11 wherein measuring the trusted original portion of firmware comprises measuring a startup portion of firmware code. (see Chen col. 4, lines 60-64: trusted platform utilizing an integrity metric or trust measurement; col. 7, lines 19-21: secure boot or startup procedure) Chen and Challener combination does not specifically disclose the usage of platform management interrupt firmware and system management mode (SMM)

firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein each set of firmware components correspond to one of system management mode (SMM) firmware code and platform management interrupt (PMI) firmware code. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16; paragraph [0018], lines 3-9: usage of platform management firmware and system management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen-Challener as taught by Zimmer to enable the usage of platform management interrupt firmware and system management mode firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17)

With Regards to Claim 21, Chen discloses the article of manufacture, system of claims 20, and utilizing sets of firmware components. (see Chen col. 4, lines 59-64: trusted platform utilizing an integrity metric or measurement) Chen and Challener combination does not specifically disclose the usage of system management mode firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein each set of firmware components correspond to system management mode (SMM) firmware. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16: usage of system management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen-Challener as taught by Zimmer to utilize system management mode firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of

Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17)

With Regards to Claim 22, Chen discloses the article of manufacture, system of claims 20, and utilizing sets of firmware components. (see Chen col. 4, lines 59-64: trusted platform utilizing integrity metric or measurement) Chen and Challenger combination does not specifically disclose the usage of platform management interrupt firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein each set of firmware components correspond to platform management interrupt (PMI) firmware. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16; paragraph [0018], lines 3-9: usage of platform management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen-Challenger as taught by Zimmer to utilize platform management interrupt firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17)

With Regards to Claim 29, Chen discloses the article of manufacture, system of claim 26, and utilizing sets of firmware components. (see Chen col. 4, lines 59-64: trusted platform utilizing an integrity metric or measurement) Chen and Challenger combination does not specifically disclose the usage of system management mode firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein each set of firmware components

correspond to system management mode (SMM) firmware. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16: usage of system management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen-Challener as taught by Zimmer to utilize system management mode firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17)

With Regards to Claim 30, Chen discloses the article of manufacture, system of claim 26, and utilizing sets of firmware components. (see Chen col. 4, lines 59-64: trusted platform utilizing integrity metric or measurement) Chen and Challener combination does not specifically disclose the usage of platform management interrupt firmware. However, Zimmer discloses wherein each set of firmware components correspond to platform management interrupt (PMI) firmware. (see Zimmer paragraph [0012], lines 1-7; paragraph [0016], lines 1-16; paragraph [0018], lines 3-9: usage of platform management firmware)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Chen-Challener as taught by Zimmer to utilize platform management interrupt firmware. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Zimmer in order to identify a user and a computer platform as trustworthy. (see Zimmer paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; paragraph [0003], lines 14-17)

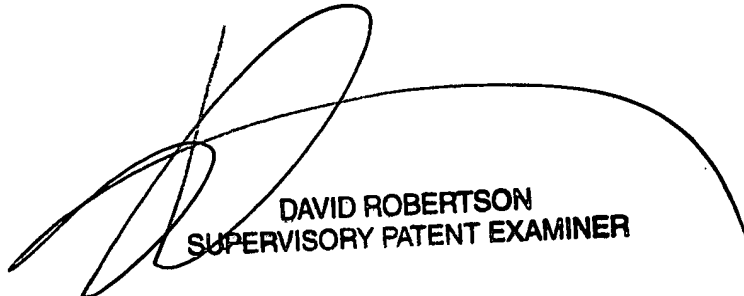
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlton Johnson whose telephone number is 571-270-1032. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Robertson, can be reached on 571-272-4186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Carlton Johnson
August 22, 2006


DAVID ROBERTSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER